



## U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE LIBRARY SUGGESTED MILITARY READING LIST

**December 2002**

The “U.S. Army War College Library Suggested Military Reading List” consists of titles of books published from 1999 to the present. These books deal with topics of interest to the Army War College student and are considered to be of special value in their specific subject area. For your convenience, we have added our library call numbers to the end of each entry.

This list supports the Army War College reading program. We recommend that the list be used along with other professional military reading lists, such as “The U.S. Army Chief of Staff’s Professional Reading List” <<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/library/bibs/cslist00.htm>> and “Military Classics,” by Robert Berlin <<http://www-cgsc.army.mil/carl/resources/csi/berlin/berlin.asp>>. We also keep professional military reading lists in a special binder in the library lobby.

1. Bowden, Mark. Black Hawk Down: A Story of Modern War. New York: Atlantic Monthly Press, 1999. 386 pages. DT407 .B69 1999.

A journalist presents a gripping account of the fate of Task Force Ranger in Mogadishu, Somalia, in October 1993 when a battle erupted and 18 American troops were killed.

2. Casper, Lawrence E. Falcon Brigade: Combat and Command in Somalia and Haiti. Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 2001. 278 pages. DT407.4 .C37 2001.

The commander of the 10<sup>th</sup> Aviation Brigade, 10<sup>th</sup> Mountain Division, writes of his experiences and challenges during historic operations in Somalia and Haiti.

3. Clark, Wesley K. Waging Modern War: Bosnia, Kosovo, and the Future of Combat. New York: Public Affairs, 2001. 479 pages. DR1313.8 .C41 2001.

The Supreme Allied Commander who oversaw NATO’s combat operation in Kosovo in 1999 discusses the conduct, complexities, and frustrations of that campaign and offers insights and recommendations applicable to future warfare.

4. Cohen, Eliot A. Supreme Command: Soldiers, Statesmen and Leadership in Wartime. New York: Free Press, 2002. 288 pages. U21.5 .C65 2002.

In exploring the wartime relationship between military leaders and civilian commanders in chief, the author, a professor of strategic studies at Johns Hopkins University, analyzes the thinking and actions of four great democratic war statesmen – Abraham Lincoln, Georges Clemenceau, Winston Churchill, and David Ben-Gurion.

5. Collins, John M. Military Strategy: Principles, Practices and Historical Perspectives. Washington, D.C.: Brassey’s, 2002. 333 pages. U162 .C64 2002.

A well-respected strategic thinker provides a comprehensive survey of military strategy.

6. Cordesman, Anthony H. Terrorism, Asymmetric Warfare, and Weapons of Mass Destruction: Defending the U.S. Homeland. Westport: Praeger, 2002. 448 pages. UA23 .C673 2002.

In writing about threats to the U.S. homeland, the author covers a wide range of issues including risk assessment, types of possible future attack, government planning, and lessons to be learned from recent major commissions on terrorism.

7. D'Este, Carlo. Eisenhower: A Soldier's Life. New York: Holt, 2002. 848 pages. E836 .D47 2002.

This very readable biography shows Eisenhower's strengths and flaws – personal as well as professional – and presents an analysis and appraisal of Ike's military record.

8. Echevarria, Antulio J. After Clausewitz: German Military Thinkers before the Great War. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2000. 346 pages. U43 .G3E42 2000.

Read how German military thinkers devised workable solutions to challenges arising from advancing technology and military developments between 1870 and 1914.

9. Eicher, David J. The Longest Night: A Military History of the Civil War. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2001. 990 pages. E470 .E35 2001.

In this masterful account of the military aspects of the Civil War, the author provides a book that is not only a fully contained narrative but also a reference work.

10. Eisenhower, John S.D., with Joanne Thompson Eisenhower. Yanks: The Epic Story of the American Army in World War I. New York: Free Press, 2001. 353 pages. D570 .E37 2001.

John Eisenhower, a veteran historian and retired brigadier general in the army reserves, says that the purpose of his book “is to strike a balance, to examine how the American Expeditionary Force came about; to describe the gargantuan efforts needed to create it, supply it, train it, and fight it; and in so doing to show how the modern Army was born.”

11. Feaver, Peter D., and Richard H. Kohn, eds. Soldiers and Civilians: The Civil-Military Gap and American National Security. Cambridge: MIT Press, 2001. 545 pages. UA23 .S5269 2001.

Leading scholars analyze the question of whether there is a growing divide or chasm between the military and the rest of American society.

12. Friedberg, Aaron L. In the Shadow of the Garrison State: America's Anti-Statism and Its Cold War Grand Strategy. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000. 362 pages. JC330 .F74 2000.

Princeton Professor Aaron Friedberg analyzes how “anti-statism” – popular and business wariness of big government – helped democracy triumph over dictatorship during the Cold War.

13. Friedman, Norman. The Fifty-Year War: Conflict and Strategy in the Cold War. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2000. 597 pages. D842 .F75 2000.

This book is a comprehensive narrative and interpretation of the Cold War from the beginning of it to the West's "Unexpected Victory" at the end.

14. Gray, Colin S. Modern Strategy. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999. 412 pages. U162 .G694 1999.

The master theme of this study is that there is "a unity to all strategic experience: nothing essential changes in the nature and function (or purpose) – in sharp contrast to the character – of strategy and war."

15. Gray, Colin S., with a foreword by Williamson Murray. Strategy for Chaos: Revolutions in Military Affairs and the Evidence of History. Portland, OR: Frank Cass, 2002. 310 pages. U162 .G73 2002.

The author uses three historical case studies in the course of explaining his belief that "strategy and RMAs (Revolutions in Military Affairs) do not vary in their nature, structure, and dynamics from period to period."

16. Handel, Michael I. Masters of War: Classical Strategic Thought. 3rd ed. Portland, OR: Frank Cass, 2001. 482 pages. U27 .H36 2001.

Through detailed, textual analysis, the author explores what strategic thinkers – such as Clausewitz and Sun Tzu – actually said, and shows that these thinkers have more in common than previously supposed.

17. Hillen, John. Blue Helmets: The Strategy of UN Military Operations. 2nd ed. Washington, D.C.: Brassey's, 2000. 320 pages. KZ6376 .H55 2000.

Hillen, an international security expert, analyzes dozens of UN military operations and examines the reasons behind success or failure.

18. Howard, Michael E. The Invention of Peace: Reflections on War and International Order. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2001. 113 pages. CB481 .H59 2001.

In reviewing the history of the concept of peace, Howard explains that peace is an invention, a product of the Enlightenment, and he defines peace as "the order, however imperfect, that results from agreement between states, and can only be sustained by that agreement."

19. Howard, Russell D., and Reid L. Sawyer, with a foreword by Barry R. McCaffrey. Terrorism and Counterterrorism: Understanding the New Security Environment: Readings & Interpretations. Guilford, CT: McGraw-Hill, 2003. 628 pages. HV6432 .H58 2003.

Two faculty members from the U.S. Military Academy draw on the writings of leading authorities to present a broad spectrum of terrorism issues – past, present, and future.

20. Joes, Anthony J. America and Guerrilla Warfare. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2000. 418 pages. E181 .J64 2000.

The author focuses on nine guerrilla conflicts in which the U.S. had varying roles, and he discusses the actions or policies that brought about success or failure in such warfare.

21. Keegan, John. The First World War. New York: Knopf, 1999. 475 pages. D521 .K345 1999.

Here is a broad overview of the origins, conduct, and consequences of World War I from a renowned military historian who opens his book with the words “The First World War was a tragic and unnecessary conflict.”

22. Kissinger, Henry. Does America Need a Foreign Policy?: Toward a Diplomacy for the 21st Century. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2001. 318 pages. JZ1480 .K571 2001.

Offering a vision for the direction of U.S. foreign policy, Kissinger examines U.S. relations with specific regions of the world and includes discussion about globalization and humanitarian intervention.

23. Knox, MacGregor, and Williamson Murray, eds. The Dynamics of Military Revolution, 1300-2050. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2001. 203 pages. D25 .D96 2001.

Distinguishing between “military revolutions” and “revolutions in military affairs,” the author-editors delve into history and ultimately provide insights and lessons pertinent to military innovation and future warfare.

24. Kolenda, Christopher D., ed., with a foreword by Barry R. McCaffrey and an introduction by Walter F. Ulmer, Jr. Leadership: The Warrior’s Art. 2nd ed. Carlisle, PA: Army War College Foundation Press, 2001. 437 pages. UB210 .L21 2001.

This thought-provoking anthology of essays by distinguished military personnel and scholars is arranged in three sections: Ancient and Modern Concepts of Leadership; Historical Case Studies; and Contemporary Experiences and Reflections on Leadership.

25. Lavoy, Peter R., Sagan, Scott D., and Wirtz, James J., eds. Planning the Unthinkable: How New Powers Will Use Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Weapons. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2000. 270 pages. U793 .P53 2000.

The contributors to this volume focus on the integration of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons into the doctrine and command and control systems of countries like Iraq, Iran, Israel, India, Pakistan, and North Korea, as well as terrorist groups.

26. Lewis, Bernard. What Went Wrong?: Western Impact and Middle Eastern Response. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002. 180 pages. DS62.4 .L488 2002.

In this highly readable and controversial book, an eminent historian tackles the reasons for conflict between the West and many in the Muslim world.

27. Locher, James R., III, with a foreword by Sam Nunn. Victory on the Potomac: The Goldwater-Nichols Act Unifies the Pentagon. College Station: Texas A&M University, 2002. 524 pages. KF7252 .L51 2002.

Here is an insider's vivid account of the long defense reorganization struggle that culminated in the passage of the Goldwater-Nichols Act.

28. Luvaas, Jay, selector, editor, and translator. Napoleon on the Art of War. New York: Free Press, 1999. 196 pages. DC214 .L88 1999.

Arranged by category such as Military Education, Generalship and the Art of Command, Strategy, and Operational Art, this volume conveys Napoleon's military and strategic philosophy.

29. Moskos, Charles C., Williams, John A., and Segal, David R., eds. The Postmodern Military: Armed Forces after the Cold War. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000. 286 pages. UA15 .P678 2000.

Leading military sociologists examine post-Cold War civil-military trends by looking at how the militaries of the U.S. and twelve other Western democracies are organized and how they relate to civilian society.

30. Murray, Williamson, and Millett, Allan R. A War To Be Won: Fighting the Second World War, 1937-1945. Cambridge: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2000. 656 pages. D743 .M87 2000.

This acclaimed history of World War II focuses on the operational level of war and includes character profiles of military leaders on both sides of the conflict.

31. Odom, William O. After the Trenches: The Transformation of U.S. Army Doctrine, 1918-1939. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1999. 282 pages. UA25 .O36 1999.

The author discusses the evolution of U.S. Army doctrine during the 1920s and 1930s and as such provides valuable insight into current challenges which mirror the past.

32. Paddock, Alfred H., Jr. U.S. Army Special Warfare: Its Origins. Rev. ed. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2002. 232 pages. UA34 .S64P12 2002.

This revision of a classic study provides the history of U.S. psychological and unconventional warfare from the Second World War to the establishment of the Psychological Warfare Center at Fort Bragg in 1952.

33. Pearlman, Michael. Warmaking and American Democracy: The Struggle over Military Strategy, 1700 to the Present. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1999. 441 pages. UA23 .P384 1999.

This penetrating study shows how U.S. military strategy evolved amid the complexity of American civil-military relations.

34. Puryear, Edgar F. American Generalship: Character Is Everything: The Art of Command. Novato: Presidio Press, 2000. 374 pages. UB210 .P81 2000.

Believing that character is the principal attribute of successful leaders, this Georgetown University professor examines the leadership characteristics of a large number of individuals, particularly generals from the past sixty years.

35. Rashid, Ahmed. Taliban: Militant Islam, Oil, and Fundamentalism in Central Asia. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2000. 274 pages. DS371.2 .R367 2000.

Rashid, a journalist who has closely followed Afghan affairs for over twenty years, focuses here on the Taliban -- its rise to power, its ideology, operations, and relations to other countries.

36. Rattray, Gregory. Strategic Warfare in Cyberspace. Cambridge: MIT Press, 2001. 517 pages. U163 .R28 2001.

The author discusses the nature and impact of possible strategic digital attacks against the United States, and he makes recommendations for correcting vulnerabilities.

37. Record, Jeffrey. Making War, Thinking History: Munich, Vietnam, and Presidential Uses of Power from Korea to Kosovo. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2002. 201 pages. E176.1 .R43 2002.

The author examines how presidents have used reasoning by historical analogy to influence their decisions to employ force.

38. Shawcross, William. Deliver Us from Evil: Peacekeepers, Warlords, and a World of Endless Conflict. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2000. 447 pages. D860 .S19 2000.

This book chronicles the successes and failures of international organizations, particularly the United Nations, as they dealt with complex crises this past decade.

39. Sorley, Lewis. A Better War: The Unexamined Victories and Final Tragedy of America's Last Years in Vietnam. New York: Harcourt Brace, 1999. 507 pages. DS558 .S65 1999.

Focusing on the Vietnam War after General Creighton Abrams assumed command in 1968, the author lays out his case for showing that the U.S. came closer to victory than most people thought.

40. Stoler, Mark A. Allies and Adversaries: The Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Grand Alliance, and U.S. Strategy in World War II. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2000. 380 pages. D769.1 .S76 2000.

Not only does Stoler analyze the complexities of waging coalition warfare, but he also shows the increase of military influence on U.S. national policy making from the 1930s through 1945.

41. Toner, James H. Morals under the Gun: The Cardinal Virtues, Military Ethics, and American Society. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2000. 215 pages. U22 .T654 2000.

Toner, a professor of international relations and ethics at the Air War College, connects ethics and moral philosophy with the armed services as he discusses how the classical virtues of wisdom, justice, courage, and temperance lie at the core of the profession of arms.

42. Ullman, Harlan, with a foreword by John S. McCain. Unfinished Business: Afghanistan, the Middle East and Beyond: Defusing the Dangers That Threaten America's Security. New York: Citadel Press, 2002. 300 pages. E895 .U45 2002.

In this highly praised book, national security expert Harlan Ullman intertwines history, strategy, and policy as he makes recommendations for how the U.S. should meet the dangers of the post 9/11 world.

43. Vandergriff, Donald E. The Path to Victory: America's Army and the Revolution in Human Affairs. Novato: Presidio Press, 2002. 356 pages. UB23 .V15 2002.

On the eve of his retirement, maverick officer Donald Vandergriff has gotten the ear of top brass with his proposals for the dramatic overhaul of Army personnel and organizational policies.

44. Weigley, Russell F. A Great Civil War: A Military and Political History: 1861-1865. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2000. 612 pages. E468 .W425 2000.

While presenting a comprehensive survey of the Civil War, the author provides insights into military operations, analyzes the interaction of war and politics, and renders a clear critique of presidential leadership and military generalship.

45. Winton, Harold R., and Mets, David R., eds. The Challenge of Change: Military Institutions and New Realities, 1918-1941. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2000. 246 pages. UA11 .C46 2000.

In this anthology of essays, distinguished historians focus on the interwar developments of five major countries' armed forces – the United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the Soviet Union.

This list as well as other bibliographies may be found at the following website address: <<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/library/bibliog.htm>>. For additional information, please contact the U.S. Army War College Library by e-mail at [libraryr@carlisle.army.mil](mailto:libraryr@carlisle.army.mil) or by phone at 717-245-4259 (DSN 242-4259). We also invite you to visit the Library's home page at <<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/library/>>.